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entity, which seems more in accord with both reason and authority, no deduction should be made in the amount recovered, for the plaintiff is not then a defendant. An additional difficulty in the decision rendered lies in the fact that if the union has done nothing, and if there is no legal right against it, an injunction such as appears to have issued is not easily supported.

RECENT CASES

ADMIRALTY — JURISDICTION — VESSEL REQUISITIONED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT RELEASED ON OWNER'S BOND. — A vessel was libeled, and released on the owner's bond. Thereafter the United States Attorney suggested to the court that the ship had previously been requisitioned by the Italian government, and was engaged in government business. *Held*, that the attachment would not be quashed nor the bond canceled. *Barnes-Ames Co. v. S. S. Luigi*, 73 Leg. Int. 141 (U. S. Dist. Ct.)

It is well established that the vessels of a foreign government devoted to a public use are not liable to arrest. *The Parlement Belge*, 5 P. D. 197. See 17 HARV. L. REV. 270. Here the Italian government by the requisition seems to have acquired a prior lien on the vessel. Accordingly the court should have refused the order for attachment if it had known the facts, not because of any defense of the owner, but out of respect to the interests of the government, an objection to the proceeding which from the owner's standpoint was purely accidental. But by the release of a ship on bond, the latter is substituted for the former, and the authority of the court over the vessel entirely ceases. *The Old Concord*, 18 Fed. Cas., No. 10,482. See *The Frank Vanderkerchen*, 87 Fed. 763, 765. See BENEDICT, ADMIRALTY, 4 ed., § 421. Thus after the release, the interests of the government in the ship are no longer under the authority of the court, but only the owner's bond, in which the government has no interest. Therefore no objection remains to letting the action proceed, since the court will not be exercising jurisdiction over any property of the government. In a similar case, where the bond was given by the agent of the owning government, the action was dismissed. *The Jassy*, [1906] P. 270. But there the government was interested in the bond as well as in the ship, and would have been impleaded had the action proceeded. And it is a settled principle of international law that no sovereign can be impleaded in any court. See *The Parlement Belge*, *supra*, 219.

BANKRUPTCY — JURISDICTION — IS A DEPOSIT IN A LOCAL BANK PROPERTY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION? — Section 2 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act provides that the federal courts shall have jurisdiction to adjudge persons bankrupt who have property within the jurisdiction. The defendant committed an act of bankruptcy in England, where he was resident. He had money deposited in a bank in New York, but no other property there. A petition is brought in New York within four months. *Held*, that the New York court has jurisdiction to adjudicate him a bankrupt. *In re Berthoud*, 54 N. Y. L. J. 2321 (U. S. Dist. Ct., S. Dist. N. Y.).

A bank deposit of a bankrupt is clearly property within the act in the sense that it passes to his trustee. *Cf. New York County Nat. Bank v. Massey*, 192 U. S. 138. It is evident, therefore, that it is sufficient to support bankruptcy proceedings if its *situs* is in the jurisdiction. Since an intangible *chose* can of course have no location in fact, its *situs* must be that place having such power to control it as the relief sought demands. See *Matter of Houdayer*,